





## Maine Farmer.

August, Thursday, January 24, 1881.

## NOTICE.

Agents for collecting and canvassing are now at Kennebec, Franklin, Lincoln, Penobscot, Waldo, Oxford, Androscoggin and Somerset. Our present necessities require the immediate payment of all outstanding bills by subscribers and advertisers. We are confident that our call for help will be promptly responded to.

## Organize for the Campaign!

Not for a campaign of bloodshed and murder, but one of peace and industry—not one requiring the use of swords and spears, but of ploughshares and pruning hooks; one that shall call into active use the ships and railroads, the factories, the mills, and the foundries throughout the country, in short, one that shall call all hands to labor, and in good time shall bring forth the peaceful and profitable harvest of life.

The old year has closed, and a new year began. The books for the old year are also closed, and we hope that the accounts are by this time all adjusted, showing a balance always on the right side.

Now then is the time to arrange and systematize our plans, and organize our forces for the year to come, so that our balance sheet on the next year may show a still more favorable result than it ever did before. And we shall do well to remember that whatever may be our pursuit or employment, there is no part of our business so important as the making of a timely and carefully considered plan of operations to be followed and carried out in its prosecution. This once made, all the details of the business go like clock work, and the thousand inconveniences and delays incident to the affairs of those who work without system or plan, are avoided.

These remarks are true of all classes and all professions; but they are peculiarly applicable to the business of the farmer. His occupation has a wider range and more varied details than that of almost any other class of persons in the community, and consequently his affairs more than those of other men need the aid of system and order; yet, the number of farmers who pay much attention to this matter, is very small. It is by far too common a practice for us to work along in the same old track, with no plan of operations, and no very definite object to be accomplished, except that of making the buckles and strap meet; and very often from the want of system to be pursued, even this becomes a matter of some difficulty.

Such a method of conducting affairs would ruin almost any other business than farming, and will, if continued, ruin that. Our long winters afford farmers ample opportunity for these purposes of head work and organization. Let us see to it that it is no longer delayed. Our first duty will be, perhaps, to review the operations of the year just closed. Let us note what was done, and what proved successful, that we may learn by experience. Let us see if there be any way of reducing the expenses of our operations, that something may be added to the profits of the future. Let us observe the failures we met with, if any, that we may avoid them hereafter. Then let us turn to the future and inquire what improvements are desirable in our situation and method of business, and how many are possibly to be obtained. After settling in our own minds which of them are of the most pressing and urgent character, (for we shall not compass them all this year,) we will set ourselves to work to prepare the means for obtaining them.

Let us make a carefully considered and thorough plan of operations for the year to come; always careful to improve in every possible particular upon the past, and that plan, if followed as it should be, will find us at the end of the year far in advance of our present position.

STATE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION. This organization held its annual meeting in this city, last week. The prevalence of a severe storm prevented the usual large attendance upon such occasions, nevertheless, the places of meeting were well filled, and the proceedings spirited and of great interest.

The Association assembled on Tuesday evening at Mehanian hall. Hon. Neil Dow in the chair, and Mr. Daniel Waldron, of this city, Secretary. The usual committees were appointed, and interesting remarks made by several gentlemen.

Wednesday morning the Association was addressed by Messrs. T. Chase, Rev. D. Stickney, Rev. Mr. Wiswell, Hon. A. P. Morrill, Eli Jones, J. S. Kimball, Esq., and others. In the afternoon the meeting was held at the State House, Gov. Neil Dow, Hon. A. P. Morrill, and Rev. John Allen in the evening the meeting was engaged in a discussion upon the question, whether new cider was to be included in the list of prohibited intoxicating drinks. Rev. Dr. Forbes of Portland, opposed including it, and Dr. Colby spoke in favor of it. The meeting, by a large majority, voted to include new cider among the prohibited articles.

A series of resolutions was adopted by the Association, which we have not been able to obtain for publication.

A correspondent in Bucksport complains of an "S. Devereux," of White Rock, Me., who recently advertised in the *Farmer*, to furnish employment by which a profit of \$200 can be realized by making the name of exhibitors known, as shown at the State Fair, and four feet deep, or at \$25 per acre forty feet, and three feet nine inches deep.

The average cost of under draining in New York, with sole tiles, thirty inches deep and thirty-two feet apart, is \$30 per acre. But it is better in our State to lay drains at least three feet deep, the water may be of the reach of frost, plow and roots.

Different materials have been employed for drains; poles laid horizontally, stones, and various kinds of tile. The sole tile has heretofore been considered the best, and the cheapest when we consider the greater durability and efficiency of the drains, but the latter is objected to for examination, which in some respects seems to surpass all others. An ingenious brick-maker, Mr. Rowe, of Brewer, Me., observing that Penobscot people procured tiles from New York, and having a bank of clay which he thought might be made to invent liberal dividends, set his wife to work, directed by him, to make the tiles, which many, by our vicinity, have used and are perfectly satisfied with it.

Mr. W. described the tile, its advantages, and introduced the agent.

Mr. A. G. O'Leary, of Alfred, spoke at some length upon the advantages of Rowe's Patent Drain Tile, of which he is general agent. Mr. O'Leary stated that they are superior to any other tile for facility of construction, the ease with which they may be laid, difficulty in disarranging them, durability and effectiveness in draining the land.

At the close of Mr. O'Leary's remarks, the meeting adj.

FIRST ARREST FOR TREASON IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The Charleston *Mercury* has the following account of the arrest of a collector for treason:—

"J. N. Merriam, Collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., was arrested on Monday last by the people of Georgetown on the charge of treason against the State. A letter was found written by him and addressed to Mr. Buchanan, stating that he (Merriam) had just cleared vessels in the name of the United States, and that he would continue to do so. The letter calls upon the State to send a boat and men to collect the federal revenue and informs him of the progress made in the construction of the works near Georgetown, and promises to keep him posted from time to time in relation to the same. The letter is signed by his initials J. N. M. When arrested, he acknowledged having written it. He had been in the habit of writing out Merriam's letters, but had not done so in this case, as he considered it treason. Both have been committed for treason."

SUPREMACY THAT THE NORTH IS NOT YET STARVING. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:—

"It is a common topic conversation among Southern gentlemen who have recently returned from the North, that they were utterly surprised at the evidences of continued business activity and the wealth of the North. It is a striking contrast to the terrible condition of affairs in their own homes, where nearly all kinds of business have been suspended, and where the only signs of activity which exist are of a turbulent, riotous, revolutionary or military character. They feel obliged to admit that, up to this time, the South has the hot end of the poker in this secession movement."

SECESSION VOTE IN NEW ORLEANS. The recent vote in New Orleans shows that 9000 voters refused to go to the polls. Out of 17,000 voters only 7000 voted for the majority for secession. The vote was only 300. It is stated by passengers from that city that few of the Northern residents voted and few of the naturalized citizens. In other words, the Union men have stood at home, and allowed the secessionists to carry the city."

## The Annual State Reports.

We have received copies of the annual Reports of the State Treasurer, Adjutant General, Land Agent, Trustee and Superintendent of Insane Hospital, Warden of State Prison, and State Reform School, a brief abstract of which we are only able to find room for.

State Treasurer's Report. It appears that the total receipts for the past year were \$452,276.30, including \$51,000 borrowed to renew a portion of the public debt. The expenditures, including the payment of this installment of debt, were \$415,536.31, and the balance in cash at the close of the year was \$36,739.99. The estimated receipts for the year 1881, are \$351,940.10, and the estimated expenditures are \$304,927.04. This does not include \$30,000 of the public debt which matures March 1, 1881, the renewal of which is recommended by the Treasurer. The increase of the State tax is also recommended from \$200,000 to \$250,000, which, according to the valuation of last year, will be at the rate of 14 mills on a hundred dollars. The rate of taxation based upon the former valuation was 2 mills. The public debt in all amounts to \$699,500, and falls due in sums varying from \$30,000 to \$50,000 every year between this and 1878. The increase of tax is recommended for the purpose of paying this debt as it annually matures. The deficiency account of the late defaulting Treasurer, Mr. Peck, is thus stated: Original deficiency, \$95,323.42, received from sureties of 1859 and other sources, \$48,581.41 which reduces the outstanding deficiency, exclusive of interest, to \$46,742.01.

Adjutant General's Report. Adjutant General Tilton sets forth the condition of his department briefly and clearly. The militia enrollment shows a total of 55,901. These are merely returns of the number of men liable for military duty, there being in fact no regular enrollment. There are returns from only about three-fourths of the towns. The volunteer militia consists of 7 companies of Artillery, 2 of Cavalry, 18 of Light Infantry, and 8 of Riflemen, embracing 1124 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. The arms in possession of the State are as follows: 42 brass six pounders, 4099 muskets, 677 pistols, 1081 revolvers, 14 Colt's revolvers, 424 pikes, 353 sabres, 745 artillery swords. An appropriation of \$2935 is recommended to meet the usual expenses of the department.

Land Agent's Report. An encouraging picture is given of the progressive settlement of the public lands of Maine. Aroostook, under the operation of the liberal policy of the State, has increased in population from 12,533 to 22,489 in ten years. The amount paid into the Treasury of the Land Department for the year, was \$307,380.37. The bills receivable and bonds in the hands of the State are \$108,594.86.

Insane Hospital Report. From Dr. Harlow's excellent report, we learn that the total number of patients at this time is 240; at the beginning of the year the number was 237. During the year 136 were received, and 133 discharged; of those discharged, 63 were cured, 22 improved. This is a most gratifying result, and exhibits about the annual average. The total expenses for the year were \$35,069.67. The price of board and medical attendance for each patient is \$2.50 per week, except in the case of patients wholly supported by the State, and these are charged at the rate of \$2 per week.

State Prison Report. The number of convicts at the close of the year was 112, which is a reduction of 12 from the beginning of the year, 41 having been received, and 53 discharged. The new system of supporting the convicts by contract—exchanging their labor for their maintenance—seems to work very well in practice, and the means of saving a large amount to the State. The Prison is not a self-supporting institution, but the reforms contemplated in its management, will undoubtedly bring about so desirable a result.

Reform School Report. The School is in a flourishing condition. The year commenced with 184 boys, and closed with 170 in the school—50 having been committed and 64 discharged. The total expenses for the year have been \$20,356.77, of which \$13,000 was paid by the State, \$4,071.75 by various cities and towns, and the remainder derived from the labor of the boys on the farm and in the shops.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. The most important business transacted during the past week has been the passage of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Vinton of the Senate, re-affirming the attachment of Maine to the Union, and its loyalty to the government, and requesting the Governor to tender to the President of the United States all the resources of the State, both in men and money, for the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. It received a unanimous vote in both branches.

On Wednesday, Hon. Nathaniel Dane was re-elected Treasurer of State, and B. W. Norris, Esq., Land Agent.

A bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 8, increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court from \$1800 to \$2500 per year.

Intelligence has been received in this city, that Jos. B., a son of Mr. Rueben McKinney, aged about 21 years, was accidentally killed on board the ship E. W. Pratt on the 15th of Dec. last, while on the passage from Boston to Port Lavaca in Texas. The ship was before the wind with a fresh breeze. The young man was standing forward, when the foremast jibbed over with such force as to part the gibs, the foremast striking him on the side of the head and completely crushing his skull. He died in about 17 hours afterwards.

Young McKinney was one of a party of fifteen or twenty who left Augusta, some two months since, to engage in the transportation of Government supplies from Port Lavaca to New Mexico.

THE AUGUSTA CITIZENS' BAND. A grand Musical Levee will be given by the members of this Band, assisted by ladies of the city, on Thursday evening 24th inst. The object, as we understand, is to raise the means to pay for new instruments purchased by the Band during the past year. Our people are under great obligations to this organization for the pleasure derived on various occasions from their performances. Since the Band was formed, not much over a year ago, so remarkable has been its improvement in the execution of martial and other descriptions of music, that, with perhaps one or two exceptions, they are not surpassed by any Band in the State. They deserve by their exertions to serve the community a full attendance upon their Levee.

NOMINATIONS. The following nominations have been made by the Governor and confirmed by the Council: viz: Gilman Turner, of Augusta, Superintendent of Public Buildings; Alden Ulmer, of Rockland, Inspector of Lime; Alpheus Lyon, Recorder of Police Court, Bangor.

CHAS. A. PIERCE, the enterprising periodical dealer of this city, his business having outgrown his old accommodations in the Express office, has removed to No. 127 Water street, under Hendee's picture salon.

LIVERMORE LECTURES. The lecture on this (Tuesday) evening at Mehanian Hall, will be given by Bayard Taylor. Tickets 25 cents. For the course of four lectures, fifty cents.

A correspondent of the *Morning Star* states that a revival of religion is now in progress among the students of Maine State Seminary in Lewiston.

We have several communications which, on account of an unusual pressure upon our columns, we are obliged to omit this week. They shall receive attention at the earliest possible moment.

## Letters from the Quaker City. No. 2.

Winter in Philadelphia is quite different from the same season in Maine. For an example, the first day of the New Year dawned on us here clear and mild. The bright, warm sunshine came down with cheering smiles, and lingered lovingly in every nook that did not creep away in shade, spreading its mellow rays across the broad fronts of princely mansions, and giving a cheerful face to the dingy hovels, hovering like a pure spirit around the towering church-spires, and along the snow-covered roof, and resting in pity upon the dense of vice and ruin, lighting up with a warmer glow the ruddy face of childhood, and imparting new life to the wrinkled visage of age. From the rough car-driver and the blackened coal-carrier in the street, the hard-faced trader in his mart, and the bright faces peering through richly curtained windows, came an answering smile of cheerful welcome to the glorious sunshine. Even the unfeeling snow felt itself touched by such warm kisses from glowing lips, and straightway dawned another attire and run down from the pavement in little gurgling brooks, or trickled from the roofs in penny drops. I thought a New Year had come indeed, and the young child Sixty One had bounded from the arms of old December into the flowing bosom of Spring! The weather since has been exceedingly mild, and some days have been truly delightful.

New Year's Eve was celebrated in the streets in the usual boisterous manner by parties of "fantasies." The dark cloud that hangs over our nation does not check the spirit of revelry, nor turn the gay denizens of this *staid city* into the pursuit of pleasure. All the places of amusement are thronged, and to the casual observer there would seem to be no ripple on the sea of affairs; but there is a deep undercurrent of feeling that pervades all classes, and writes only the proper time to take form in words and deeds, that feeling is for *union* and the support of the Federal Government. The spirit of '76 is not dead in the City of Independence.

I have had an opportunity of witnessing the operations of the fire department, and the effect of a large fire in the city at night. At midnight I was awakened by the sharp, rattling strokes of the alarm bell, and a moment after, my host entered my chamber and asked if I did not want to see a big fire. I hurriedly dressed and sallied forth. It was raining, and the street lights cast a ghastly glare upon the slippery pavements, while the whole southern sky was lighted up by the conflagration, and the vast volumes of smoke and sparks rolling skyward pointed out the locality of the fire. The clatter of hurrying feet on the sounding pave, the rattle of wheels as the horse carriages and engines went whirling along through the gloom, and the exciting call of the firemen added not a little to the wildness of the hour, and above all this din rose in rapid succession the loud and startling reports of a heavy gun. What could it mean? As I passed along, little groups of bewildered looking men and women were discussing this latter cause of alarm; even the policemen were unable to tell what it meant. Some said it was a steamer coming up the Delaware with important news from the South; others that the signal guns of distress were being fired. I have since learned that the most absurd rumors were afloat in different parts of the city. Some imagined that the Arsenal was attacked and burned by insurrectionists, and that a grand fight was going on; others that the city was being sacked by the Southerners under a heavy cannonading, and still others that the Arsenal was on fire and the reports were a series of magazine explosions. The firing proved to be by a West Philadelphia fire company in honor of Maj. Anderson!

As I neared the locality of the fire a stirring scene presented itself. Firemen in their picturesque uniforms were hurrying about, while crowds of men and women thronged the pavement; hose was lying in all directions along the streets, from which here and there jets of water spirited and fell in a perfect shower upon the passing pedestrian; while the steam fire-engines were hurrying in from all parts of the city, and taking positions in a wide circle around the flaming property. The whole scene was fearfully grand. The immense sheet of flame, and the rolling clouds of smoke and steam, and the ever and anon ringing whistle, hissing steam, and puffing, energetic breath, and frames seemingly quivering from excitement like a thing of life—great warriors conscious of their power, battling with the elements, the shower of sparks falling over like a fiery plume. There were twenty steam fire-engines in all employed at the fire, and they did wonderful execution, and saved an immense amount of property that would otherwise have been consumed. As an evidence of the implicit confidence that the citizens have in the firemen's ability to cope with the devouring element, I noticed that even in the immediate vicinity of the fire they retired to their houses and beds as soon as they had satisfied their curiosity.

Among the many places in Philadelphia where one can find amusement and intellectual gain, no place deserves a higher rank than the Academy of Fine Arts. Though making no pretensions to Art criticism, or even the capacity to judge of Art in any of its forms, having been so far in life that a student of nature among the hills of Maine, I yet enjoyed a real "food of the senses" to which I would fain take my friends on my next visit to the Academy. The beautiful group of "Hero and Leander," (who does not remember the affecting tale?) awakened all my poetic recollections of their history. "Eve, or the First Sin," awakened dreamy memories of "Loss of Eden." I will not attempt to say anything of the grand old paintings of West, and other artists whose engraver has made familiar to most of the readers of the *Farmer*, though I could wish every country in our State had a copy of "Washington," by Peale. I will notice one picture that has just been placed on exhibition, and was painted in 1800. The artist is Mignot, and it is called "Chimborazo," that mighty mountain, well known to young Geographers in our common schools, occupying a prominent part of the picture. The foreground is teeming with luxuriant tropical vegetation; while the general outline is of a wild, mountainous country, the main portion of the picture is a vast plain divided by deep gorges. A river winds around the plain, visible only twice in lake like sheets, once in the foreground, and once in the distance at the base of the mountain range which towers in the background with "Chimborazo" in the center overtopping all and seeming to pierce the skies.

The palm towers in the foreground twisted around with vines which are pendant with clustering, purple flowers; the rocks are overrun with flowering vines with various shades of purple, crimson, and scarlet bloom, yet not in such great profusion as to weary the eye, but in perfect keeping with the deep coloring of the rocks. The placid water in front lies like a glassy mirror in the shadow of the cliff that surrounds it, while another little stream flows across a jagged headland from a deep ravine, and falls in a thin expanding sheet over a low terrace into the main stream; so transparent and shallow seems the water of this brook that one is almost tempted to take off his shoes and stockings and try the ford.

But what gives the picture its richest hues and most gorgeous effect is the sunshine that fills the whole picture, and touches tree and flower, rock and river, with heavenly radiance. It streams down in a perfect flood from above the mountain, "Weaving with golden shuttle the haze with yellow light," leaving its path in silver across the distant water, treading with sandals of gold along the plain, and diffusing itself upon the rocks and verdure, setting them out with light and shade so marvellously that the whole scene wants but the voice of nature to make it reality. You could easily deceive yourself into an attempt to pluck the flowers and shake the sunlight from their petals. The longer you gaze on this beautiful picture the more your wonder and admiration is aroused; it is a study, a rare and beautiful triumph of art, and can be equaled only in the tropics and by nature itself. The Academy is much resorted to by students of Art; and who can doubt that it has a refining and elevating influence on the community that patronize it? C.

West Philadelphia, Jan. 9th, 1881.

SECESSION MOVEMENTS. Another has been added to the list of seceding States. The Georgia Convention on Saturday last adopted the secession ordinance by a vote of 208 against 89. It declares the ordinance adopted in 1788, the Constitution of the United States, and all acts of the Legislature relating thereto, are null and void, and that the Union is dissolved, and that Georgia is in full possession of all the powers and sovereignty that pertains to an independent State.

In other respects no decisive change has taken place in the condition of public affairs, either for the better or the worse. It is very evident, however, that the secession epidemic is gradually extending itself in States hitherto regarded as loyal to the Union. Louisiana would doubtless be the next to move out. Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, have each passed resolutions calling conventions to consider the subject.

Affairs also remain in *status quo* in South Carolina between Charleston and Fort Sumter. It is reported, however that Lieut. Talbot has returned to Fort Sumter with instructions to Maj. Anderson to defend the Fort to the last extremity. A demand has been made by Maj. Anderson upon the South Carolina authorities to cease building fortifications in the harbor.

The most exciting news of the week is that the Mayor of New Orleans had received a dispatch from Maj. Chase, of Florida, asking for 20,000 volunteers. The Mayor responded that the troops would be raised in 48 hours, if Florida would equip them. The Gov. of Florida sent word to equip the troops immediately and the needed supplies would be forthcoming.

Fort Pickens at Pensacola, the only fortress in Florida in possession of the U. S. troops, is seriously threatened. It is feared that Lieut. Simmes, now in command, will be obliged to surrender, to an immense force which will be brought against it from Mississippi and Louisiana.

It is expected that a Convention of seceding States will be held in Montgomery, Ala., on the 4th of February, to form a Southern confederacy and to establish a provisional government thereby. It is reported that Col. Jeff. Davis has been chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Southern forces, with four Major-Generals, Gen. Lane of Oregon being of the number.

A proposition has been made by Virginia for the appointment of commissioners from each State to meet at Washington on the 4th of February and devise some plan for the settlement of the present difficulties. It is regarded in some quarters with favor, and despatches have been sent to many of the Legislatures now in session, urging co-operation in the movement.

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW YORK. The Massachusetts Legislature passed on Friday last a series of resolutions by unanimous vote tending to the President of the United States such aid in men and money as he may require, to maintain the authority of the General Government. The preamble to the resolutions declares that the State of South Carolina, in seizing the fortifications of the Federal Government, the Post Office, Custom House, moneys, arms, munitions of war, and by firing upon a vessel in the service of the United States, has committed an act of war.

A bill has been introduced also providing for the immediate enrollment and equipment of 20,000 men, to be styled the "Massachusetts National Volunteer Militia," the organization to continue one year. The Act further authorizes the Governor to tender the services of the militia to the President of the United States.

THE NEW YORK LEADER SAYS: Many of our New York regiments during the war were recruited by ballot as to what county they should pursue in case any attempt be made by the fire-eaters to seize the City of Washington as a means of preventing Mr. Lincoln's inauguration; and in nearly every county we have heard from the vote was unanimous in favor of volunteering their services to Gen. Scott for the defense of the National Capital.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN HALIFAX. We have received an extract from the office of the *Morning Star*, giving the details of a destructive fire in Halifax, N. S., on the night of Saturday, 12th inst. Fifty-nine business establishments, situated on Hollis, George, and Prince streets and Chesapeake, were destroyed. One young man, named Harvey, was killed, and seven others badly injured. Six newspaper offices were destroyed with their contents, viz: the *Journal*, *Chronicle*, *Gazette*, *Casket*, *Colonist*, and *Express*, also the American Consulate, Exchange rooms, Fuller's *Express*, Halifax Library, Stewart's saloon, &c., &c. It was fortunate for the city that the roofs of the buildings were covered with snow, by which the progress of the fire was greatly checked, and a more devastating conflagration prevented.

EAST SUMMERSET. At the annual meeting of the East Somerset Agricultural Society, held at Hartland on 17th of November, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, John Rowell, Hartland; Vice Presidents, Charles B. Stinchfield, St. Albans; Poly C. Haskell, Hartland; Secretary, Thomas Fuller, Hartland; Assistant Secretary, John Stinchfield, Hartland; Treasurer and Collector, James Fuller, Hartland; Trustees, W. M. Palmer, Palmyra; C. A. Farwell, Pittsfield; D. G. Folger, Palmyra; Ellis Fish, and C. B. Stinchfield, St. Albans.

THE THIRTEEN ALMANAC. This is an excellent manual for reference. In addition to the usual Astronomical Calculations and Calendars for the year 1881, it contains lists of the U. S. Government in its various departments; Ministers abroad; Members of Congress politically classified; Platforms of the several political parties; Electoral Votes of the several States, &c., &c. Sold at the book stores and periodical depot. Price 13 cents each.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. The following are the officers of Glenwood Division No. 227, situated in Unity, for the ensuing quarter: James K. Taylor, W. P.; B. F. Kelley, W. A.; J. F. Parkhurst, R. S.; J. E. Stone, A. R. S.; J. A. Harb, F. S.; Newell Woods, T. Rev. J. N. Marsh, Chaplain; C. K. Taber, C.; Benj. Woods, A. C.; John March, J. S.; R. M. Berry, O. S.

Governor's Aids. Gov. Washburn has appointed the following gentlemen as his aids: Edward S. Webster, James F. Miller, Portland; Ebenezer Kellogg, Orono; W. A. Winship, Portland.

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, having a balance of \$3000 due him as late Minister to Russia, sent to Washington for it. The department adjested his accounts by sending him a draft on the Charleston City Treasury. The money is which has been sent by the State of South Carolina.

## Latest News.

WASHINGTON, 24th. The House of Representatives has passed a bill to abolish the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and the duties of that office are to be divided among the several departments. The bill is now in the Senate. The House also passed a bill to amend the act relating to the collection of the duties on imports, and to provide for the collection of the duties on exports. The bill is now in the Senate.

A cabinet meeting was held on Friday last, at which the object of the Executive Order of the 15th of January was discussed. The President's opinion was that the Executive Order was a mistake, and that it should be rescinded.

MILWAUKEE, 24th. The Wisconsin Convention on Saturday last adopted the secession ordinance by a vote of 208 against 89. It declares the ordinance adopted in 1788, the Constitution of the United States, and all acts of the Legislature relating thereto, are null and void, and that the Union is dissolved, and that Wisconsin is in full possession of all the powers and sovereignty that pertains to an independent State.

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A bill has been introduced also providing for the immediate enrollment and equipment of 20,000 men, to be styled the "Massachusetts National Volunteer Militia," the organization to continue one year. The Act further authorizes the Governor to tender the services of the militia to the President of the United States.

THE NEW YORK LEADER SAYS: Many of our New York regiments during the war were recruited by ballot as to what county they should pursue in case any attempt be made by the fire-eaters to seize the City of Washington as a means of preventing Mr. Lincoln's inauguration; and in nearly every county we have heard from the vote was unanimous in favor of volunteering their services to Gen. Scott for the defense of the National Capital.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN HALIFAX. We have received an extract from the office of the *Morning Star*, giving the details of a destructive fire in Halifax, N. S., on the night of Saturday, 12th inst. Fifty-nine business establishments, situated on Hollis, George, and Prince streets and Chesapeake, were destroyed. One young man, named Harvey, was killed, and seven others badly injured. Six newspaper offices were destroyed with their contents, viz: the *Journal*, *Chronicle*, *Gazette*, *Casket*, *Colonist*, and *Express*, also the American Consulate, Exchange rooms, Fuller's *Express*, Halifax Library, Stewart's saloon, &c., &c. It was fortunate for the city that the roofs of the buildings were covered with snow, by which the progress of the fire was greatly checked, and a more devastating conflagration prevented.

EAST SUMMERSET. At the annual meeting of the East Somerset Agricultural Society, held at Hartland on 17th of November, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, John Rowell, Hartland; Vice Presidents, Charles B. Stinchfield, St. Albans; Poly C. Haskell, Hartland; Secretary, Thomas Fuller, Hartland; Assistant Secretary, John Stinchfield, Hartland; Treasurer and Collector, James Fuller, Hartland; Trustees, W. M. Palmer, Palmyra; C. A. Farwell, Pittsfield; D. G. Folger, Palmyra; Ellis Fish, and C. B. Stinchfield, St. Albans.

THE THIRTEEN ALMANAC. This is an excellent manual for reference. In addition to the usual Astronomical Calculations and Calendars for the year 1881, it contains lists of the U. S. Government in its various departments; Ministers abroad; Members of Congress politically classified; Platforms of the several political parties; Electoral Votes of the several States, &c., &c. Sold at the book stores and periodical depot. Price 13 cents each.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. The following are the officers of Glenwood Division No. 227, situated in Unity, for the ensuing quarter: James K. Taylor, W. P.; B. F. Kelley, W. A.; J. F. Parkhurst, R. S.; J. E. Stone, A. R. S.; J. A. Harb, F. S.; Newell Woods, T. Rev. J. N. Marsh, Chaplain; C. K. Taber, C.; Benj. Woods, A. C.; John March, J. S.; R. M. Berry, O. S.

Governor's Aids. Gov. Washburn has appointed the following gentlemen as his aids: Edward S. Webster, James F. Miller, Portland; Ebenezer Kellogg, Orono; W. A. Winship, Portland.

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, having a balance of \$3000 due him as late Minister to Russia, sent to Washington for it. The department adjested his accounts by sending him a draft on the Charleston City Treasury. The money is which has been sent by the State of South Carolina.

The Lewistown correspondent of the *Morning Star* states that a revival of religion is now in progress among the students of Maine State Seminary in Lewiston.

We have several communications which, on account of an unusual pressure upon our columns, we are obliged to omit this week. They shall receive attention at the earliest possible moment.

THE AUGUSTA CITIZENS' BAND. A grand Musical Levee will be given by the members of this Band, assisted by ladies of the city, on Thursday evening 24th inst. The object, as we understand, is to raise the means to pay for new instruments purchased by the Band during the past year. Our people are under great obligations to this organization for the pleasure derived on various occasions from their performances. Since the Band was formed, not much over a year ago, so remarkable has been its improvement in the execution of martial and other descriptions of music, that, with perhaps one or two exceptions, they are not surpassed by any Band in the State. They deserve by their exertions to serve the community a full attendance upon their Levee.

NOMINATIONS. The following nominations have been made by the Governor and confirmed by the Council: viz: Gilman Turner, of Augusta, Superintendent of Public Buildings; Alden Ulmer, of Rockland, Inspector of Lime; Alpheus Lyon, Recorder of Police Court, Bangor.

CHAS. A. PIERCE, the enterprising periodical dealer of this city, his business having outgrown his old accommodations in the Express office, has removed to No. 127 Water street, under Hendee's picture salon.

LIVERMORE LECTURES. The lecture on this (Tuesday) evening at Mehanian Hall, will be given by Bayard Taylor. Tickets 25 cents. For the course of four lectures, fifty cents.

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